

laws of Navigation and Pilotage for the Cape Fear River, referred.

On motion of Mr. Downing, the rules were suspended, and the bill to amend the Charter of the Charaw and Coalfield Railroad, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of J. S. Leary, colored, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Cumberland to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 60, nays 8.

The bill incorporating the Central North Carolina Railroad Company was taken up, amended and passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Barnett, the rules were suspended, and the bill to enable the Chatham Railroad Company, to complete its road, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Poon, the bill was postponed until Wednesday next, at eleven o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the rules were suspended, and the laying off of the home-land and personal property exemptions was taken up and discussed until the adjournment of the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Moore arose to a question of privilege. He had arrived at the door of the House in company with Messrs. Argo and Robinson, and they in their remarks had charged their votes upon the constitutional amendment.

Mr. Ingram said it gave him pleasure to testify that the gentlemen who had just spoken had been very attentive to their duties and regular in attendance upon the House, and had always depicted themselves as representatives of the people. But he charged that there were some members who did all they could to embarrass legislation, &c.

Mr. Jarvis introduced a resolution keeping open the journal of yesterday, in order that absent members might be enabled to charge their votes upon the constitutional amendment.

After being amended so as to provide that the result should not be affected, the resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Malone arose to a question of privilege. The statement of the proceedings by the Reporter of the *Sentinel* was substantially correct, and he (Mr. Malone) thought he (the Reporter) could not have done less and done his duty. At the same time the gentlemen who have risen to a question of privilege this morning are not subject to intemperance, which was remarked by himself. As to the gentlemen from Macon, Orange and Alamance, they have always been attentive to their duties in this House. But the conduct of many members on that occasion was such as to deserve at least criticism. He hoped it would be understood that he had no allusion to any particular member. The remarks were of a general nature and in discharge of what he believed to be his duty on that occasion as a member of the House, &c.

Messrs. Sinclair, Hawkins, Gatling, Shaver, Ellington, Foster and Sykes, colored, arose to a question of privilege and explained why they had been summoned before the bar of the House on Wednesday evening last.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 6, 1869.

Mr. Foraker, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported back bill authorizing counties to subscribe stock in railroads, with recommendation that it do pass.

Committee on Internal Improvement recommended passage of bill relative to county of Robeson.

Mr. Bellamy, a bill to authorize appointment of municipal officers in Rocky Mount. Gives power to the Governor.

Mr. Love, a further supplement to bill incorporating Green Swamp Land Company. Referred to committee on Corporations.

Bill to authorize the commissioners of Anson county to levy a special tax was read third time and passed.

The bill to impose a tax five times the amount now levied, and the Senator thereupon moved its reconsideration, which was carried, and the bill was referred to the committee on Finance, with instructions to report it back on Saturday next.

The further supplement to the bill in incorporating the Green Swamp Land Company, was taken up, read second and third times and passed.

House bill to remove obstructions from the Cape Fear river, read second and third times and passed.

Act to authorize the construction of a railroad from some point on the Raleigh and Gaston road, west, to the county of Stokes, was read second time.

Messrs. Barrow and Shoffner took ground against the bill.

Mr. Winstead advocated its passage.

It appeared that the notice required of 30 days, had not been given of the bill, as required by the Constitution. The question seemed to be, is the bill a private or public one? This question was debated by Mr. Sweet, and, by precedent long set, he looked upon it as a private bill.

Mr. Shoffner again argued that the bill was not a private bill, inasmuch as it affected the tax payers of the State.

Mr. Osborne agreed with Mr. Shoffner, that a bill with a provision in it affecting the public, made it public bill. He had great doubts as to the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Winstead asked that the bill be allowed to pass its second reading. He declared that the State had been ruined by the action of the Legislature—he believed the State would be benefited by the road.

Mr. Sweet said, having inspected the bill, he was of the opinion it was a public bill.

Mr. Scott was of opinion that it was a public bill, and notices for charters for railroads had never been made.

Mr. Brogden in the Chair, ruled that it was a public bill.

Mr. Sweet moved that the bill be transferred from the private bill calendar to the public calendar.

By consent, it was so understood, and the bill was put upon its second reading, and resulted yeas 18, nays 8.

On motion of Mr. Foraker, the door of the Chamber was locked, and no Senator allowed to retire during this day's session without the consent of the Senate.

The President of the Senate resumed the

chair, and said the motion should not have been entertained; no record should be made of it. The rules of the Senate clearly defined that the business should be transacted with open doors.

Act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Lumberton, was read second and third times and passed.

Bill to prohibit the sale of liquors within three miles of the Western N. C. railroad, during its construction, was read second time, and the propriety of such an act was discussed by Messrs. Barrow and Lassiter.

Mr. Beall advocated its passage as necessary to the success of the great work. There were five hundred hands employed who were being animated, and work retarded by the sale of liquors.

Mr. Osborne also advocated its passage for the same reasons.

Mr. Stephens moved the indefinite postponement of the bill and resulted yeas 19, nays 9.

Act authorizing the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad Company to receive subscriptions in lands, read second and third times and passed.

Bill to incorporate the Davidson Railroad Company passed second reading—on its third reading by sections, 7th section was so amended as to limit the price of travel to five cents per mile. The yeas and nays being called on the final passage was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 6, 1869.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of New Hanover county to receive into the Workhouse of that county convicts from other counties, taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the Clarkson School in Smithville, N. C., taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Ellington moved for a call of the House.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, and Ingram opposed the motion.

Mr. Ellington's motion was put to a vote and adopted.

The Clerk called the roll and 74 members answered to their names.

The Clerk moved to note absent members. Mr. Foraker, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported back bill authorizing counties to subscribe stock in railroads, with recommendation that it do pass.

Resolution to allow the Commissioners of Richmond county to levy a special tax was taken up.

The yeas and nays were called upon the resolution on its second reading and resulted yeas 10, nays 0.

Bill to authorize the Swift Island Manufacturing Company to establish a Ferry across the Pee Dee River was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Littleton, in the county of New Hanover, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill regulating fishing in the Cape Fear river was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the International Commercial Company of Norfolk, Va., was taken up, read second and third times and passed.

By Mr. French: A bill to establish a Public Ferry across the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear River. Referred.

By Mr. Seymour: A bill to incorporate the Raleigh Co-operative Land and Building Association. Referred.

By Mr. Gatling: A bill to incorporate the Albemarle and Suffolk Railroad Company.

By Mr. French: A bill to provide for the manner of bringing action against Railroad Companies.

Mr. Dixon, from the committee on Claims, reported favorably upon the bill in favor of Wm. Field, of Lenoir county. Placed upon Calendar.

By Mr. Jarvis: A bill to suspend the operation of the Code of Civil Procedure in certain cases for the relief of the people. Referred and ordered to be printed.

On motion the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 8, 1869.

Mr. Osborne presented the credentials of the Senator elect from the 16th District, Dr. Murphy. Referred to the Committee on Credentials.

A message from the House, inclosing Senate bill chartering the Western North Carolina Railroad, with amendment, making the gauge same of the North Carolina and Western Railroad, and asking the concurrence of the Senate.

Messrs. Davis and Welker were opposed to concurring.

Messrs. Osborne and A. J. Jones favored the amendment.

The Senator from Robeson was in favor of making the gauge the same as that of other Roads. Lies over.

ed—3rd section being read, Mr. Osborne attempted to send by inserting that the principles of Mr. "Christianity" also be taught. Adopted. Section 96 requiring Physiology, History of North Carolina and the Constitution and History of the United States to be taught, being read.

Mr. Osborne took grounds against that particular study, and was disappointed that if he succeeded in giving our children a practical education, reading, writing and arithmetic, the great aims of the State would have been reached. He therefore moved that these studies be stricken out.

Mr. Welker could understand why Physiology, and the History of North Carolina and the Constitution were objected to. He advocated the section in its present shape.

The Senator from Robeson also advocated the original section.

Mr. Osborne had no objection to teaching the History of North Carolina and of the United States, and the Constitution—but was of opinion it was an undertaking too much.

Mr. Lassiter concurred with Mr. Osborne, and stated, as did Mr. O., the expense of books would be enormous, running into millions of dollars.

Messrs. Forkness and Sweet were for striking out. Mr. Sweet thought the teaching of constitutional law in primary schools was taking a step too many.

Mr. A. J. Jones moved to amend the section so as to leave the studies to be pursued to the Board of Education. Not adopted.

The question then recurring on the motion of Mr. Osborne.

Dr. Love called for the yeas and nays, which resulted yeas 23, nays 6.

The 4th section, regulating the number of hours each day to be engaged in study being read, a motion was made to strike it out, which was lost by the casting vote of the President.

Section 100 compels, under a penalty, every child of a certain age to attend public schools at least 10 weeks in the year, when the parent is unable to send to different schools.

On the reading of the section, Mr. Barrow argued against the principle of compelling parents to patronize the school.

Mr. Foraker moved to strike out the section; better try persuasion. The compulsory clause, if adopted, would take away the labor of many poor widows, &c.

Mr. Welker advocated the section.

Mr. Mylre opposed it.

Mr. Sweet argued in favor of a forced education, if need be, as a prevention of, and protection against, crime. Avowed himself the friend of a thorough system of free schools—and under certain circumstances, children of poor parents ought to be exempted.

The debate was protracted, for and against at considerable length.

The question then recurring on the motion to strike out section 100, the yeas and nays were called, and resulted yeas 17, nays 9.

Section 104 provides that separate schools may be established for white and colored.

Mr. Barrow moved to amend by striking out *may* and insert *shall*, and on this motion he called for the yeas and nays, which resulted, yeas 23, nays 5.

A substitute was offered for section 104, providing for an election in each Township to determine whether separate schools should be opened.

Mr. Welker said while he denied that he was in favor of mixed schools, declared that, under the Constitution this Legislature had no power to separate these schools.

Mr. Mylre replied to Mr. Welker, and expressed surprise at the position of the Senator from Guilford. Mr. Mylre was earnest and positive, and warned the Senator from Guilford that if he had from him (Mr. B's) section of country he (Mr. W.) would never come to Raleigh again unless he did so at his own expense.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 8, 1869.

Mr. Hawkins, from the committee on Enrollment, reported back the bill to incorporate the Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company, as being correctly enrolled.

By the same, a bill to construct a railroad from Edenton to Suffolk, Va. Referred.

By Mr. Hodgins: A resolution in regard to per diem. Lies over.

On motion of Mr. French, the rules were suspended, and the report of the committee of Conference upon the Senate amendment to the bill in relation to the collection of taxes was taken up.

On motion of Mr. French, the House concurred in the report of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Chowan, the rules were suspended and the bill laying off a homestead and personal property exemption was taken up.

The question recurring upon Mr. Jarvis' substitute for Mr. Bowman's amendment.

Mr. French moved that the bill, with amendments, be referred to a special committee of five, with instructions to report to-morrow morning, and the report to be taken up on the 10th of March. Carried.

On motion of Mr. French the rules were suspended and the bill supplemental to the act to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co. was taken up.

Mr. French introduced a substitute for the bill.

After a long debate the substitute was laid on the table for the present.

The Chair announced Messrs. Moore, of Chowan, Jarvis, Bowman, Seymour and Harris, of Wake, colored, as the elected members of the House, and asking the concurrence of the Senate.

Messrs. Davis and Welker were opposed to concurring.

Messrs. Osborne and A. J. Jones favored the amendment.

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LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

JOURNAL OFFICE, March, 11th—2:30 P. M.

Removal of Cabinet. Washington, D. C., March 11th—Noon.

Hamilton Fish, of New York, has been appointed Secretary of State; Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Treasury; General Rawlings, Secretary of War. Mr. Washburne has been appointed Minister to France. The other Cabinet appointments remain as before.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c., &c. WASHINGTON, March 10—P. M.

SENATE.—The Tenure of Office bill was again resumed. There was a struggle to put it on its passage, but it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill strengthening the public credit was then taken up.

Mr. Terry introduced a Joint resolution that the act removing ineligible civil officers in Virginia, Texas and Mississippi shall not take effect until 30 days after the passage of this resolution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill was introduced to pay all claimants in the late rebellion. It contemplated three commissioners to be appointed by the President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Supreme Court today Attorney General Evans introduced his successor, Judge Hoar, who qualified as Attorney General.

The President and family will depart for New York to-morrow.

General Hatch, Colonel of the Ninth Cavalry, will succeed General Howard in the Freedman's Bureau.

New Secretaries are at work in all the departments except the Treasury.

The two Republican wings from Mississippi have met for a meeting without compromising the difference between them.

General Abbott's bill creating a commission for settling the claims of loyal citizens, is substantially the same as that introduced by him last session.

A misapprehension having arisen from recent dispatches regarding the Busted case, the following from the official record is telegraphed:

Mr. Woodbridge, by unknown consent, moved that the committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further investigation into the official conduct of the Hon. Richard Busted, Judge of the United States District Court of Alabama, and that the testimony already taken be laid on the table. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Busted has been ordered to appear before the first military district as Medical Director.

Col. Henry A. Morrow resigns Gen. John S. Mosess in Texas.

Commissioner Rollins delivered his valedictory to-day. He said that the interests of the revenue have been sacrificed, that the unworthy policy of reconstruction might be forced upon unwilling people. Bad men and bad women have controlled the Presidential nominations. He also said that the country had abundant reason to believe that the expectation of pardon will not hereafter stimulate the passions of the rebels.

The Supreme Court is arguing a mandamus compelling the collector of taxes to receive the issues of Tennessee banks before the war.

New York Market.

Money steady at 7 1/2 cent. Commercial, Sterling Exchange 108 1/2. Gold 131 1/2. Five-twenty, 108 1/2. North Carolina Sixes 63; new 63 1/2. Virginia Sixes, ex-coupon, 66 1/2; new 66 1/2. Tennessee Sixes, new 65 1/2. Louisiana Levees 70 1/2.

Flour dull and 50 to 60 cents lower. Wheat dull and lower. Corn unchanged. Pork steady—new mess 30 7/8 to 31 1/8. Steam rendered lard—100 lbs. 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Cotton lower—middling 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Spindle 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Sugar—cane 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Coffee—Arabica 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Rice—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Beans—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Peas—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Lentils—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Potatoes—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Apples—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Oranges—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Lemons—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Grapes—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Figs—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Dates—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Prunes—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Raisins—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Walnuts—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Almonds—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Pistachios—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Cashews—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Pecans—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Chestnuts—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Hazelnuts—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Macadamia—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Brazil—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Copra—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Palm Oil—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Castor Oil—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Linseed Oil—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Cottonseed Oil—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Safflower Oil—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Olive Oil—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Butter—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Lard—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Soap—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Candles—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Paper—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Ink—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Pens—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Blotting—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Stationery—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Printing—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Binding—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Bookbinding—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Leather—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Rubber—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Glass—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. China—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Pottery—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Textiles—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Metals—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Minerals—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Fuels—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Agriculture—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Manufacturing—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Commerce—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Finance—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Law—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Medicine—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Education—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Religion—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Art—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Science—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Literature—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. History—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Geography—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Natural History—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Botany—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Zoology—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Astronomy—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Meteorology—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Geology—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Anthropology—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Ethnology—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Linguistics—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Philology—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Logic—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Metaphysics—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Philosophy—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Theology—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Jurisprudence—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Political Science—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Social Science—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Economics—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Statistics—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Mathematics—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Natural Philosophy—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Chemistry—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Physics—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Astronomy—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Meteorology—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Geology—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Anthropology—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Ethnology—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Linguistics—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Philology—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Logic—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Metaphysics—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Philosophy—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Theology—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Jurisprudence—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Political Science—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Social Science—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Economics—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Statistics—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Mathematics—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Natural Philosophy—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Chemistry—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Physics—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Astronomy—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Meteorology—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Geology—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Anthropology—10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Ethnology—10 1/2 to